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## NEWS AND COMMENT

The prospects for a national archives building in Washington appear to be brightening. The *United States Bulletin Service*, a publication of the Babson Institute designed principally for business executives, in an article on "Government Building" in its issue for November 15, states that, according to present plans, the first building in Washington to be considered "will be an archives shelter to provide a fireproof and centralized storage point for the valuable Government documents now scattered in various buildings around town. . . . Another objective to be reached in the archives shelter is the release of office space now utilized by the departments to store these important papers." If business men begin to take an interest in the archives problem, perhaps the records of our national and state governments will in time be cared for as efficiently as are those of the most insignificant governments of Europe.

The claim put forward recently in a French paper that the United States had never paid the purchase price of Louisiana and also owed large sums to France as a result of loans made during the American Revolution is effectively demolished by Professor Lester B. Shippee of the University of Minnesota in a communication in the *Minneapolis Journal* for March 29.

The department of historical research in the Carnegie Institution of Washington is collecting the material for an edition, in several volumes, of the correspondence of Andrew Jackson, to be edited by Professor John S. Bassett of Smith College, Jackson's biographer. All persons who possess letters of General Jackson or important letters to him, or who know where there are collections of his correspondence, or even single letters, would confer a favor by writing to Dr. J. F. Jameson, director of the department named, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

"The Political Career of Ignatius Donnelly," by John D. Hicks; "Coördination of Historical Societies Within the States," by Joseph Schafer; and "The Internal Grain Trade of the

United States, 1860-1890," by Louis B. Schmidt, are among the papers read at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association, which was held in Washington from December 27 to 30.

Anyone seeking a clear statement of the importance of history and the historical method in modern life can find it in a pamphlet entitled *Why We Study History*, by Carl Russell Fish, published by the extension division of the University of Wisconsin (Madison, 1921. 10 p.).

"The Small Historical Museum," by Frank H. Severance, secretary of the Buffalo Historical Society, in *Museum Work* for December, contains many valuable suggestions for the work of local historical societies.

"Jane Grey Swisshelm: Agitator," by Lester Burrell Shippee, in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* for December, is a valuable contribution to Minnesota history, for Mrs. Swisshelm edited an antislavery paper in St. Cloud from 1857 to 1862. This number of the *Review* contains also a survey of "Historical Activities in the Trans-Mississippi Northwest, 1919-1920," by John C. Parish, and a "Report of Inspection of the Ninth Military Department, 1819." This report, which was made by Colonel Arthur P. Hayne, describes the posts and garrisons on and west of the Mississippi River and concludes with a dissertation on the utility of cavalry for military operations on the frontier. The March number of the *Review* contains Theodore C. Blegen's paper on "Cleng Peerson and Norwegian Immigration" which was read in part at the last annual meeting of the Minnesota Historical Society, and a suggestive essay on "The New Northwest"—the area from the Arctic Ocean to the mouth of the Missouri River and from Hudson Bay and Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains—by Orin G. Libby.

The "Importance of the West in American History" was the subject of an address by Professor Clarence W. Alvord before the history division of the Minnesota Education Association on November 5. The sessions of the division were held in the auditorium of the Historical Building, St. Paul.

Those interested in state and local historical activities will find many useful suggestions in the *Proceedings* of the Indiana State History Conference held under the auspices of the Society of Indiana Pioneers in December, 1919, which have been published as number 11 of the *Bulletins* of the Indiana Historical Commission (1920, 102 p.). A second conference was held in December, 1920.

The Illinois Centennial Commission has published a report of its activities under the title *The Centennial of the State of Illinois*, compiled by Jessie Palmer Weber, secretary of the commission (Springfield, 1920. 489, xxiv p.). The volume contains accounts of numerous meetings and celebrations, with addresses and papers in full. Among the papers may be noted an interesting account of his experiences in editing *The Centennial History of Illinois*, by Clarence W. Alvord, and a scholarly article entitled "Establishing the American Colonial System in the Old Northwest," by Elbert J. Benton (pp. i - xxiv, inserted between pp. 222 and 223). The book should be useful to states contemplating similar celebrations.

The *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, a set of thirty-nine volumes published from 1877 to 1915, contain papers and original material pertaining to the history of the Northwest as a whole, especially during the French and British periods. It may interest some of the readers of this magazine, therefore, to know that any college or university or any member of the American Historical Association can obtain a set of this publication from the Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing, by paying the cost of transportation. The price to others is one dollar a volume.

*The Life and Times of Stevens Thomson Mason, the Boy Governor of Michigan*, by Lawton T. Hemans (Lansing, 1920. 528 p.) is a recent publication of the Michigan Historical Commission. The work is a contribution to the history of the state during the decade of the thirties.

The Daughters of the American Revolution of Michigan have started a series of historical collections with *Michigan Military*

*Records*, by Sue I. Silliman, state historian of the organization (Lansing, 1920. 244 p.). The contents include records of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Michigan, the pensioners of territorial Michigan, and the soldiers of Michigan awarded the "Medal of Honor." The book is published by the Michigan Historical Commission as number 12 of its *Bulletins*.

The *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for December opens with an article on "The Trails of Northern Wisconsin," by James H. McAdams, which is of Minnesota interest because several of the trails discussed connected Lake Superior with the Minnesota country. The next article, "Colonel Hans Christian Heg," by Theodore C. Blegen, is an important contribution to the history of the Norwegian element in the Northwest. Then follows "The Panic of 1862 in Wisconsin," by Milo M. Quaife, an account of the Indian scare which spread all over Wisconsin in the wake of the news of the Sioux Outbreak in Minnesota. This number contains also a brief communication by Julia S. Lapham giving recollections of experiences in Le Sueur County, Minnesota, at the time of the outbreak. Still another article in this number which should be noted is one on "Coöperation between the State Historical Society and Local Societies," by Joseph Schafer, which, while relating specifically to the situation in Wisconsin, contains many suggestions applicable to other states. In the March number of the *Magazine* is an article entitled "An Historical Museum," by Carl R. Fish—a plea for the establishment of local museums of history and a consideration of how they may be started and developed and of their value to the communities. "More Light on Jonathan Carver," by Milo M. Quaife, in this number, presents evidence concerning Carver's ancestry which substantiates the conclusions of Dr. William Browning on that subject in the March, 1920, number of the *Magazine*.

Under the heading "Letters from Early Lumbering Days on the Chippewa River, with Notes," in the *Daily Telegram* of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, for February 12, Mr. William W. Bartlett gives a sketch of the early career of Frederick Weyerhaeuser and some letters illustrating his lumbering activities in the Chippewa Valley.

The papers of General Grenville M. Dodge are now in the possession of the Historical Department of Iowa, according to an announcement in the October number of the *Annals of Iowa*. The will of General Dodge, who died on January 3, 1916, not only left his papers to the department but also authorized his executors to contribute a sum not to exceed five thousand dollars from his estate toward defraying the cost of preparing and publishing a work based on these papers. The collection is said to contain "more than a million items of written and printed matter not only bearing upon, but indispensable to the understanding of western industrial, political and military subjects of greatest importance."

One of the rarest of western guidebooks — *Galland's Iowa Emigrant; Containing a Map, and General Descriptions of Iowa Territory*, by Isaac Galland (Chillicothe, 1840) — is reprinted complete, including facsimiles of the map and the title-page, in the January number of the *Annals of Iowa*. The work contains descriptions of the rivers and other natural features, accounts of the various Indian tribes, and information about the flora and fauna of Iowa Territory, which included all of Minnesota west of the Mississippi River.

A very attractive volume entitled *Journal of a Fur-Trading Expedition on the Upper Missouri, 1812-1813*, by John C. Lutting, edited by Stella M. Drumm, has been published by the Missouri Historical Society (St. Louis, 1920. 192 p.). The expedition to which the journal relates was led by Manuel Lisa and went up the Missouri River to a point near the present line between North and South Dakota, where Fort Manuel was erected. The day-by-day entries give a vivid picture of the fur trade, and some light is shed on relations between the different tribes of Indians and on the extent of British influence in the region during the War of 1812. Of special Minnesota interest is the writer's complaint against the government for having failed to erect "a fort at the River St. Peters as was promised by Liet Pike" (p. 122). The editorial work appears to have been done with great care, and the annotations are so extensive as to give the book somewhat the character of a biographical and genealogical dictionary.

*The Arikara Narrative of the Campaign against the Hostile Dakotas, June, 1876*, edited by O. G. Libby, has been published as volume 6 of the *North Dakota Historical Collections* (Bismarck, 1920. 276 p. Illustrations). It consists of "the real story of the Arikara Indian scouts who served under Terry and under the immediate command of Custer," as told and interpreted to the secretary of the State Historical Society of North Dakota in 1912 by "the nine survivors of some forty of these scouts." The editorial work has been done with great care and thoroughness and the volume is an important contribution to the history of the Custer campaign. It is also an attractive piece of bookmaking. The inclusion in it, however, of a fifty-page account—quite worth while in itself—of "The State Park System of North Dakota" is an incongruity.

"A Living Outdoor Museum" is the title of a suggestive article by Melvin R. Gilmore, curator of the State Historical Society of North Dakota, in the February number of *Museum Work*. It is an account of the plans for developing the capitol grounds at Bismarck, North Dakota, (including a ten-acre Liberty Memorial Park, in which the historical society's new building is to be located), into "a living museum of the native flora of North Dakota, an herbarium and arboretum of the state." A "General Plan" showing the proposed arrangement of grounds and buildings accompanies the article.

Mr. Dietrich Lange, who is very successful in selecting historic incidents of romantic interest and weaving about them narratives which make the bare historic facts vital and living things for the American boy, has recently produced another book, *The Threat of Sitting Bull* (Boston, 1921. 370 p.). In this volume the author deals with the Indian disturbances in North Dakota and Montana which culminated in the Custer massacre.

Two articles of timely interest which appear in the *Western Magazine* for February and March call attention to "Yellowstone's Semi-Centennial." In the first, Olin D. Wheeler gives an account of the Washburn-Doane exploring expedition of 1870, quoting extensively from the diary of Nathaniel P. Lang-

ford of St. Paul, a member of the expedition. In the second article, C. L. Llewellyn gives a résumé of the attempts on the parts of commercial interests to secure footholds in the park.

The Nebraska State Historical Society has issued volume 19 of its *Publications*, edited by Albert Watkins, historian of the society (Lincoln, 1919. 357 p. Illustrations). The first part of the volume consists of a haphazard collection of papers, among which may be noted, "Swedes in Nebraska," by Joseph Alexis, and "Clan Organization of the Winnebago," by Oliver Lamere. Then follows a reprint from congressional documents of records of "Contested Elections in Nebraska"; and the proceedings of the society for 1917 are printed at the end. The book is well printed on good paper, and the articles and documents are extensively annotated by the editor.

*Early Records of Gilpin County, Colorado, 1859-1861*, edited by Thomas M. Marshall (Boulder, 1920. xvi, 313 p.), is the second volume of the excellent *University of Colorado Historical Collections* and the first of a *Mining Series*. By means of documents discovered in the county courthouse, contemporary newspaper material, and some private papers, a flood of light is thrown on the beginnings of organized government in the various mining districts into which the county was divided.

The latest addition to the family of state historical magazines is the *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, published quarterly by the Oklahoma Historical Society. The first number, dated January, 1921, contains editorials, historical papers, documents, book reviews, and notes. The editor is Professor James S. Buchanan of the University of Oklahoma.

Several years ago a fund for the promotion of work in the history of Texas and the South at the University of Texas was established by the gift of twenty-five thousand dollars from Major George W. Littlefield. Major Littlefield died recently, and it has been announced that his will provides for the addition of one hundred thousand dollars to the fund. Such gifts as this and the Burrows bequest to the Wisconsin Historical Society,

which amounted to about a quarter of a million dollars, indicate a growing realization of the importance of the contribution which history can make to the public welfare.

*The Romance of Western Canada*, by R. G. MacBeth (Toronto, 1918. 309 p.), retells the stories of the Selkirk colony and of the Riel rebellions — both subjects of considerable Minnesota interest — and then sketches the development of Manitoba and the other western provinces. It is a book for the general reader rather than the student; but, even so, an index should have been provided.

In October the Hudson's Bay Company began the publication for its employees of a monthly magazine, the *Beaver*. In addition to news items from the company's numerous posts and stores, the magazine contains material on the history of the company. The isolated life at York Factory 119 years ago is recalled in the extracts from the journal of William Tomison, who was chief factor at this post in 1801. Such extracts appear in the numbers for October and December, and the latter contains a picture of the old journal, which is in the company's archives in London. The December issue contains also the first instalments of two articles: one entitled "Early Explorations by Adventurers of the Hudson's Bay Co." is based upon Agnes C. Laut's *Conquest of the Great Northwest*; the other is the narrative of N. M. W. McKenzie, who was during "forty years in service of the Hudson's Bay Company inland." Mr. McKenzie describes his journey in 1876 from his home in the Orkney Islands to Fort Ellice, one stage of which was the "passage on a disreputable looking barge" down the Red River from "somewhere in Minnesota" to Fort Garry.

The origin of the name "Mississippi" is discussed briefly by William E. Connelley in an article on the "Origin of Indian Names of Certain States and Rivers," in the *Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly* for October. Mr. Connelley contends that the name is of Algonquian origin, that it was originally *Namaesisipu*, and that it means nothing more nor less than "Fish River."

According to an article in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for March 20, the Sioux Indians of the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota are planning to celebrate the Fourth of July by performing their ancient sun dance. A description of the dance and of the ceremonies connected with it is included in the article.

The condition and needs of the "Chippewa Missions of Minnesota" are described by the Reverend William H. Ketcham, director of Catholic Indian missions in the United States, in a letter published in the *Indian Sentinel* for October.

Some recent history of the Chippewa Indians of the White Earth Reservation and their land transactions is recounted in an article on a court decision with reference to the "blood status" of these Indians in the *Minneapolis Journal* for November 14.

The December number of the *North Star*, published in Minneapolis, marks a change in the character of the magazine. Henceforth it will be "mainly a high-class historical and literary magazine of special interest to Americans of Scandinavian descent." An article by Carl G. O. Hansen in this number, entitled "Norsemen and the World War," tells of achievements of numerous Scandinavians in the American Expeditionary Force; another article, entitled "Guri Endreson, a Daughter of the Vikings," by Agnes C. Laut, which is reprinted from the *Outing* for July, 1908, is a vivid account of experiences of Scandinavian pioneers in Kandiyohi County during the Sioux Outbreak. The January-February number of the *North Star* contains a sketch of "United States Senator Peter Norbeck," of North Dakota, by B. B. Haugan, and a history of the sport of skiing in America, by G. C. Torguson.

Memorial concerts in celebration of the centennial of the birth of Jenny Lind, given on October 9 and 10 in St. Paul and Minneapolis, expressed in song the appreciation for the "Swedish Nightingale" of the people of these centers of Swedish settlement in the United States. A tribute to the great diva and to the Swedish element in Minnesota's population appears in the issue of the *Minneapolis Journal* for November 10. In the three pages of the paper which are devoted to articles on Swedish customs,

laws, commerce, education, and living conditions, and to the contributions of the Swedes to American life, the place of honor is occupied by a charming portrait of Jenny Lind and an outline of her career. The musical ability of her countrymen is further exemplified in an article on Swedish music in America, contributed by Victor Nilsson. He deals principally with the activities of the American Union of Swedish Singers, with the concerts of Swedish artists in the United States, and with the performances, especially by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, of the works of Swedish composers. Among the articles of special historical significance is one which takes note of the men of Swedish descent who participated in the American Revolution, most prominent among whom was John Hanson, "president of the confederation's congress" from November 5, 1781, to November 4, 1782. Of particular interest to Minnesotans is the brief sketch, accompanied by a portrait, of Fredrika Bremer, who was the guest of Governor Ramsey in St. Paul in October, 1850, and who visited the Falls of St. Anthony at that time. What is said to have been the "first hut built in Vasa," Goodhue County, is the subject of a very brief article. A picture of this log cabin, which was erected in 1852, appears on another page. An interesting contribution to the available material on Swedish immigration is the translation of a letter written to friends in his homeland by Staffan Staffanson on October 9, 1849, after a long and difficult journey overland to Jefferson, Iowa.

In the November number of *Vikværingen*, a magazine "published monthly by Kristianialaget, an organization composed of Americans from Christiania and environs, Norway," Thomas Sorby's reminiscences of his first year in America appear. He describes his voyage to America when he came from Norway as an immigrant, his first impressions of the American people, and his early experiences as a farm hand in the grain fields of North Dakota and Canada and as a factory worker in Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Life among the Norwegian homesteaders of the remote frontier of Saskatchewan is described by Sigvard Rödvik of St. Paul

in a little volume entitled *Fortællinger fra Canada* (St. Paul, 1921. 160 p.). The book is an account of the author's own experiences and observations and will serve as source material for the history of the Scandinavian element in America.

A study of "A Neglected Factor in the Anti-Slavery Triumph in Iowa in 1854," by F. J. Herriott, occupies about half of the *Jahrbuch* of the German-American Historical Society of Illinois for 1918-19 (Chicago, 1920. 388 p.). The "neglected factor" is the foreign-born and especially the German element; and the study, which is based largely on newspaper and other contemporary sources, is a valuable contribution to an understanding of political developments in the decade preceding the Civil War, not only in Iowa but in the Northwest as a whole.

An *Outline of the Government of Minnesota*, by William Anderson, director of the bureau for research in government of the University of Minnesota, has been published by the women's Republican state committee, for use as "a study program dealing with the resources, industries, institutions, and legislation of Minnesota" (1921. 74 p.). The pamphlet contains a large amount of useful information, conveniently arranged. One chapter, on "The Organization of the State," is largely historical, and the chapter on "The State and Education" contains an account of the organization and activities of the Minnesota Historical Society.

An evaluation of the life and work of Archbishop John Ireland, by John Talbot Smith, appears in the *Dublin Review* for January, February, March, 1921. The author emphasizes the prelate's influence in the public affairs both of church and of state: his opposition to Cahenslyism, by which he helped to "shut out the hateful race question from the great north-west" and from the United States; his sturdy Americanism which prompted him to advertise abroad the "success of American Catholics under a republic, to which Catholics were as loyal as to the Church"; his attitude towards such issues as the labor problem, prohibition, and Catholic education. The following interesting comment on two prominent Minnesotans occurs in the editor's note of introduction to the article: "With the late

James J. Hill, Archbishop Ireland achieved the position of an empire-builder, for the two practically made the north-west and became for thirty years the two vibrant and potent characters of those states."

Another volume has been added to the records of religious sects by C. Henry Smith, who has contributed a book entitled *The Mennonites: A Brief History of Their Origin and Later Development in Both Europe and America* (Berne, Indiana, 1920. 340 p.). The author discusses the Mennonite settlements of the Middle West in two chapters (15 and 16); in the first treating of the colonies which moved westward from Pennsylvania and Virginia, in the second dealing with the communities which resulted from the "great exodus" from Russia in the seventies of Mennonites who came to occupy "unsettled land in Manitoba, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas." Numerous references to the Minnesota community which was established at Mountain Lake in 1873 occur. In the neighborhood of this village in the southwestern part of the state, the reader learns, "about one hundred families settled" and "there are at present a number of flourishing congregations" (p. 263).

In its issues of February 10, March 3, 10, 24, and 31, and April 21, the *Minnesota Alumni Weekly* publishes a "series of reminiscences" of early university life entitled "Swaddling Clothes." The author is Mr. Walter S. Pardee, a member of the class of 1877, whose "recollections even antedate Dr. Folwell's for the latter came to Minnesota in 1869, and the former began at the University 'Prep' in the fall of 1868." Mr. Pardee describes the university's preparatory school and the three instructors who conducted it during the first two years; he records the names and in some cases the experiences of students who came from Minneapolis, St. Anthony, St. Paul, and Stillwater to the embryonic center of learning; and he devotes an entire article to a tribute to Dr. Folwell.

In the *Minneapolis Journal* for March 27, Charles F. Sidener, professor of chemistry in the University of Minnesota, describes that institution as it was when he entered it as a freshman in 1877. A portrait of Professor Sidener accompanies the article.

The members of the Pioneer Riverman's Association gathered at the Midway Café in St. Paul on March 26 for their annual meeting. Captain Fred A. Bill of St. Paul, the retiring president of the association, provided entertainment by reading extracts from the memoirs of Captain Stephen B. Hanks, whose river experiences began in 1842. The substance of some of these extracts and a portrait of Captain Hanks are published with an account of the meeting in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for March 27. A bill of lading, dated April 3, 1849, for goods which were shipped from St. Louis to Stillwater, is reproduced in the *Pioneer Press* of March 20 in connection with an account of some of the river experiences of William Cairncross, the oldest member of the association to attend this year's meeting.

The first instalment of "The Life and Adventures of Capt. Stephen B. Hanks, A Cousin of Abraham Lincoln, and a Pilot and Captain on the Upper Mississippi River for Seventy-two Years" is published in the *Saturday Evening Post* of Burlington, Iowa, for March 26. The narrative, which was dictated by Captain Hanks during the years 1904 to 1908, has been edited by Captain Fred A. Bill of St. Paul. The final chapter of the "Tourist's Manual and Guide to the Scenes, Legends and Cities of the Upper Mississippi River," also edited by Mr. Bill (see *ante*, 3:472), appears in the issue of the *Post* for December 25. The last few installments, those for October 23, November 6 and 27, and December 25, deal with St. Paul, Minneapolis, and neighboring points of interest. In addition, the *Post* publishes in its section headed "The Old Boats" three obituaries written by Mr. Bill. These recall the river services of Alexander G. Long, agent for the Diamond Jo Line at St. Paul during the eighties, October 30; of Captain Cypriano Buisson, December 4; and of Lawrence Brennan, December 18.

"From Courier's Pack to Airplane Pit, St. Paul Mail Service Spans 100 Years," is the title of an interesting survey of the development of postal service in and around St. Paul, which is published in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for November 28. It contains a somewhat detailed account, based upon and largely quoted from Marcus L. Hansen's *Old Fort Snelling*, of the hard-

ships endured and difficulties encountered by those who brought messages from the outside world to the first little group of white men at Fort Snelling. The origin and growth of the St. Paul post office also is briefly traced. The evolution of the city's postal facilities is visualized for the reader in a series of drawings and photographs.

A brief account of "The Kensington Rune Stone" is published in the "Miscellany" section of the *Catholic Historical Review* for October and another section of the same number contains a bibliography of the subject. Both are contributed by the Reverend Francis J. Schaefer.

An article entitled "The Strange Case of Jonathan Carver and the Name Oregon," by T. C. Elliott, in the *Quarterly* of the Oregon Historical Society for June, has much of interest to students of upper Mississippi Valley history. The career and explorations of Carver are discussed at some length in connection with an attempt to discover the origin of the name Oregon, of which the first known use in print was in Carver's *Travels*.

A visitor to Minnesota in the year in which the territory was organized wrote a letter about his experiences and observations to the editor of an Ohio paper, the *Eaton Register*, and the letter was published in the issue of that paper for August 30, 1849. From a copy of this issue sent to Minneapolis recently, the *Minneapolis Journal* of February 27 presents the substance of the letter in an article entitled "Power Predicted for Minneapolis of 72 Years Ago."

Some interesting incidents in the life of a Union soldier during the Civil War are presented in a narrative by Senator Knute Nelson in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for December 26. Senator Nelson tells how he spent the three Christmas days which passed while he was a member of Company B, Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; and he includes the story of how he was wounded and taken prisoner "before Port Hudson" on June 14, 1863. A portrait of "Senator Nelson at the age of 18, in army uniform" is published with the article.

Some incidents about General Horatio P. Van Cleve and the horse which he used during the Civil War are recounted in a brief article in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for December 5. It is accompanied by a portrait of General Van Cleve and by a picture of the barn, in which his horse was housed, back of the old Van Cleve residence in Minneapolis.

"New Ulm Indian Massacre Survivor Tells Story of Flight of Child Refugees" is the heading under which, in the *Minneapolis Journal* of March 27, M. N. Mestead of Fertile, Iowa, tells the story of his experiences during the Sioux Outbreak of 1862.

One of the Minnesota Historical Society's most valuable manuscripts, President Lincoln's order for the execution of thirty-nine Indians who participated in the Sioux Massacre of 1862, has been the subject of a number of newspaper articles. The issues of the *Minneapolis Tribune* for February 13, the *St. Paul Daily News* for January 23, and the *Fairmont Daily Sentinel* for January 29 contain articles giving the substance of the document and Colonel Stephen Miller's account of the hanging. In addition, the *News* reproduces the original document, and the *Sentinel* presents Mrs. Abbie Gardner Sharp's experiences in the massacre of 1857.

The *Minneapolis Journal*, in its column entitled "What Other People Think," recently has given space to two discussions of Minnesota history interest. The first is concerned with the massacre of the Jewett family by a group of Indians under the leadership of "Jack" Campbell in May, 1865, and the subsequent lynching of the latter at Mankato. The discussion is opened by Joseph Bookwalter of Minneapolis, who in boyhood was a neighbor of the Jewetts, in a letter published in the *Journal* for October 6. Other letters on the subject appear in the issues for October 11, 14, 16, and 21, and the contributors include G. D. McCubrey of Moorhead and Judge George W. Mead of Mankato. An article in the *Journal* for September 26 entitled "Was Little Crow Hanged Without Trial by Minnesota Governor," in which Dr. E. L. Boothby of Hammond, Wisconsin, claims that the

Sioux chief was hanged at Mankato during the winter after the outbreak and that his identity was kept secret because "he was captured in Canada and brought back without extradition at a time when relations between England and America were strained," is the incentive for the second discussion. The generally accepted story of the shooting of Little Crow near Hutchinson in the summer of 1863 is presented by Doris C. Day of Fairmont in a letter published October 21, and this version is supported by Dan Flynn of Perham, J. M. Lambert of Emily, and C. S. Benson of Minneapolis in the issues of November 1 and 6, and December 4.

Two unusually severe "Pioneer Day Blizzards in Minnesota" are described in the *Brown County Journal* of New Ulm for January 8, by Richard Pfefferle Sr. He presents detailed pictures of Fort Ridgely during the terrific storm of February 14, 1866, and of New Ulm in the blizzard of January 7, 1873.

The Fergus Falls Tornado Relief Commission, appointed by Governor Burnquist in 1919, has published a *Report* (43 p.) which will some day be an interesting historical document. It contains a "History of the Fund," detailed lists of the receipts (\$257,337.34) and the disbursements (\$220,811.78), and an account of "The Return of the Surplus." The Honorable Elmer E. Adams of Fergus Falls was chairman of the commission.

In some of the more interesting of his sketches of "St. Paul Before This" in recent numbers of the *St. Paul Daily News*, Benjamin Backnumber presents a catalogue of the chief acts of the first territorial legislature, January 2; the story of the enthusiasm for railroads out of which arose the "five million dollar loan," December 5; a sketch of the lengthy contest which ended in "Windom's defeat for the Senate" in 1883, January 23; an account of the "disgraceful surrender" of the Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry under Colonel Henry C. Lester at Murfreesboro, December 19; some details of the career of "W. F. Davidson, Boatman and Builder," November 28; an obituary of Felix C. Carel, teacher of French at Central High School for

thirty-five years, who died recently in France, February 20; a description of the "Indian beggar dance," December 12; and an enumeration of the twenty-nine hotel fires which occurred in St. Paul between 1852 and 1880, March 20.

Mr. John Talman, newspaper librarian of the Minnesota Historical Society and a former newspaper reporter and correspondent, outlines his recollections of two prominent St. Paulites, Joseph A. Wheelock and James J. Hill, in articles in the issues of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for October 24 and 31. In the first article the author describes the character and work of the man under whom he worked for twenty-two years and who for forty-four years was editor of the *St. Paul Daily Press* and its successor the *Pioneer Press*; in the second article Mr. Talman gives the substance of some of his interviews with the great railroad builder. Portraits of Mr. Wheelock and Mr. Hill accompany the articles.

The history of the St. Paul Institute, with an outline of its activities, is sketched in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for November 14. Portraits of Mr. Charles W. Ames and Dr. Arthur Sweeney, the men who, in 1908, "conceived the idea of forming an association to promote knowledge and better citizenship," appear with the article.

The story, quoted chiefly from J. Fletcher Williams' *History of the City of Saint Paul*, of the battle of Kaposia between the Sioux and the Chippewa, from which Battle Creek takes its name, appears in the *St. Paul Daily News* for February 20. It is published as an argument for the purchase of the site by the city and its preservation as a natural park.

An article on the early methods of fighting fires in St. Paul and on some of the city's big fires is published in the *St. Paul Daily News* for January 9.

Little Canada, the village near St. Paul which was founded by a group of French-Canadians in 1842, is the subject of an article in the *St. Paul Daily News* for November 14. The present dilapidated condition of the village is described, and stories, recalled by the headstones in the village cemetery, about original

inhabitants are included. Pictures of some of the tombstones and a photograph of the first log cabin built in the village illustrate the article.

Mrs. David Day, who came to St. Paul in 1858, tells how the pioneers celebrated Thanksgiving Day, in the *St. Paul Daily News* for November 21. A portrait of Mrs. Day appears with the article.

The *Western Magazine* in its issues for October, November, and February reprints in part an article on the history of Fort Snelling, by General Richard W. Johnson, which was first published in volume 8 of the *Minnesota Historical Collections*. The one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Fort Snelling is the occasion for the reappearance of the article.

Sketches and portraits of Treffle Auge, who operated the ferry between Fort Snelling and Mendota from the early sixties until 1892, appear in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for November 7 and the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for December 19.

Interesting information about the past and the present of Minneapolis is skillfully interwoven in two articles by Clarence R. Chaney in the *Bulletin* of the American Institute of Banking for January and April. The articles were occasioned by the fact that the convention of the institute is to be held in Minneapolis in July.

A pamphlet entitled *Minneapolis Charter Problems*, by William Anderson of the University of Minnesota, has been published by the Woman's Club of Minneapolis and the Fifth District League of Woman Voters (45 p.). The value of this analysis of the present situation is enhanced by pertinent information of an historical character.

An article on Minneapolis, by Allen D. Albert, is number 8 of a series entitled "How We Americans Live" in *Collier's, The National Weekly* for December 25. The factors which have caused the rapid growth of the city and its opportunities for future development are discussed. Portions of the article are reprinted in the *Minneapolis Journal* for December 28.

During January, February, and March the *Minneapolis Journal* published a "series of interviews with interesting residents of Minneapolis" who are "intimately identified with the history of the city, its achievements and growth." The subjects of the articles, each of which is accompanied by a portrait, follow: Dr. James K. Hosmer, librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library for twelve years, January 23; Benjamin F. Nelson, lumber manufacturer, January 30; Edmund J. Phelps, who helped to organize the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company, February 6; John D. Condit, railroad conductor, February 13; William de la Barre, mill engineer, February 20; Henry Doerr, president of the Minneapolis Drug Company, February 27; Michael Mealey, a member of the Minneapolis police force for nearly thirty years, March 6; Edward E. Nicholson, dean of student affairs in the University of Minnesota, March 13; John F. Downey, "professor of mathematics at the University of Minnesota 34 years and dean of the college of science, literature and the arts in that institution 14 years," March 20; and Anson S. Brooks, lumber manufacturer, March 27.

Brief sketches by Arthur W. Warnock of the lives and public services of the "four grand old men" of Minneapolis, Dr. William W. Folwell, Dr. Cyrus Northrop, Charles M. Loring, and George A. Brackett, are published in the *Minneapolis Journal* for December 16.

At the request of the St. Anthony Falls chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Minneapolis city council on January 14 passed a resolution naming the bridge at Third Avenue, which passes directly over the falls, the St. Anthony Falls Bridge. The chapter has agreed to place at either end of the bridge a bronze tablet inscribed with a brief record of the discovery and history of the falls.

Two Minneapolitans' recollections of Lincoln are published in articles in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for February 13. Mr. Joseph Challan, who lived in Springfield in his youth, recalls Lincoln's standing in that community and gives his boyhood impressions of the final Lincoln-Douglas debate. A more "intimate picture of Lincoln" is drawn by Mrs. E. J. Gilmore, for the great presi-

dent visited her father's farm in Logan County, Illinois, whenever he attended court sessions at the county seat.

Dr. Lysander P. Foster, Mr. Albert Benham, and Major Edwin Clark, three Minneapolis pioneers, tell how they celebrated their first Christmas days in Minneapolis in the *Minneapolis Journal* for December 26.

An interview with Mrs. Samuel B. Cowdrey of Baraboo, Wisconsin, published in the *Minneapolis Journal* for November 7, gives her impressions of Minneapolis after an absence of more than forty years. Mrs. Cowdrey also recalls some of the experiences of her life in Minnesota between 1859 and 1877.

In the *Minneapolis Journal* for March 6, conditions in early Minneapolis are recalled by Charles H. Smith, who has completed his "50th year of continuous service in one firm," the Hennepin County Savings Bank. His comments on the banking business during the seventies are of special interest.

"40 Day Fast by Dr. Tanner of Minneapolis Recalled by MacSwiney's Strike," is the title of an article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for October 3. It describes the excitement aroused by Dr. Henry S. Tanner's long abstinence in the interest of science in 1880.

The growth of the milling industry in Minneapolis as reflected in the careers of two men, John Kraft and Thomas L. Clark, is outlined in articles in the issues of the *Minneapolis Journal* for February 27 and March 27. In the first article Mr. Kraft, who is said to have "made flour enough to fill barrels that would encircle world three times," makes some interesting comparisons between the milling methods in vogue before the great explosion of 1878 and those which have been developed since. Mr. Kraft also recalls the circumstances which brought him to America in 1872 and the outstanding events in his long experience as a miller for the Washburn-Crosby Company. The illustrations consist of a portrait of Mr. Kraft, a picture of the Minneapolis mills after the explosion of 1878, and a recent picture of the milling district. In the second article, which is accompanied by a portrait of Mr. Clark, his steady advancement from a sweeper and

oiler in the Palisade Flour Mill of Leonard Day and Company to president of the Clarx Milling Company is sketched.

“Minneapolis Mills and Millers in Eighty-two” is the title of an article in the *Northwestern Miller* for October 6, which was written by the editor of the magazine, Mr. William C. Edgar, for the *Minneapolis Journal* and was first published in that paper on September 5. The value of the article is greatly augmented in the *Miller* by the addition of a series of excellent illustrations, consisting of early views of the Falls of St. Anthony and the milling district and portraits of about twenty-five of the men who built up Minneapolis’ great industry. The article is made up for the most part of sketches of the careers of these men, and it concludes with some enlightening statistics of the growth of the milling industry since 1882.

Plans for “a reunion of teachers in Minneapolis first night schools” are set forth and something of the history of both the teachers and the schools is presented in an article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for March 27. A list of the men who were appointed by the board of education to teach evening classes in 1887 is included.

The story of the “City’s First Trolley Car” and of its “first run through the old Bridge square” in 1889 is told in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for January 30. With the article appears a picture of the old car, which is now “parked on the University of Minnesota campus.”

In the *Minneapolis Tribune* for January 30 are two articles each outlining the history of a leading business concern of Minneapolis and each occasioned by the selection of a new location for the concern. The first article recalls the establishment of the New England Furniture and Carpet Company in 1887 in a portion of the building from which it will remove shortly and depicts the growth of the business; the second describes the expansion during thirty-five years of the jewelry firm of J. B. Hudson and Son.

The history of the block on Hennepin avenue between Fourth and Fifth streets in Minneapolis, on which stood “for 50 years

the residence of the late Levi M. Stewart who, until his death in 1910, protected it from the encroachments of Minneapolis' commercial expansion," is sketched in the *Minneapolis Journal* for November 14. A portrait of Mr. Stewart and pictures of his property as it appeared formerly and as it looks today appear with the article.

A letter of interest to students of American literature is published in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for October 17 from the original in the possession of the Minnesota Historical Society. It was written sometime in the eighties by Alex Hesler, who tells how, in 1852, he made the daguerrotype of Minnehaha Falls which later reached Longfellow's hands and inspired the poet to write "Hiawatha." An early picture of the falls illustrates the letter.

The efforts of a little group of Norwegian pioneers to continue in the New World the religious practices of the homeland are described and their success during the half century from 1869 to 1919 is recorded in an illustrated volume entitled *St. John's Norwegian Lutheran Church, Northfield, Minn.* (Northfield, 1920. 105 p.). A history of the church by the Reverend Olav Lee, including biographies of its various pastors, is followed by short accounts of the fiftieth anniversary celebration in 1919 and of the activities of numerous church organizations. There is also a record of "St. John's War Service."

The annual meeting and dinner of the Winona County Old Settlers' Association, held at Winona on February 22, was attended by about three hundred people. The names of the twenty-seven members of the association who died during the past year, each followed by the dates of their birth, death, and arrival in Minnesota, are published with an account of the meeting in the *Winona Republican-Herald* for February 22.

General C. C. Andrews, secretary of the state forestry board, presents a "Brief History of Itasca State Park" in two installments in the September and October numbers of the *North Woods*, the bulletin of the Minnesota Forestry Association. Beginning with an account of Schoolcraft's explorations, he

touches upon Brower's influence in securing the establishment of the park, sets forth the stages by which the state secured title to lands within the park, and describes the improvements which have made the region a mecca for tourists.

A pamphlet entitled *Looking Backwards or Sidelights on the Early Founders of Duluth*, by Jerome E. Cooley (24 p.), contains many interesting items of local history. It consists of an address which was delivered at the annual meeting of the Duluth Board of Realtors on December 10, 1920.

The Stillwater Community Service has published a pamphlet entitled *Stillwater Social Survey* (1920. 71 p.), which embodies the results of "a study of social conditions and activities in Stillwater as a basis for a constructive program of community well being, instituted by the general extension division, University of Minnesota, and conducted by the Stillwater Community Service and the department of sociology, University of Minnesota." Only a few pages are devoted to the historical background; but the information on such topics as population, death rate and birth rate, industry, housing, child welfare, public utilities, recreation, education, and religious activities is of the sort which will be much sought after by future historians seeking to understand life in Minnesota at the present time. Dr. Manuel C. Elmer of the University of Minnesota was the director of the survey.

Two Minnesota towns with histories of exceptional interest, Faribault and Hastings, are planning to depict their stories in pageant form during the coming summer.

The days when the lumber industry was in its prime at Winona and Stillwater are recalled in an article in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for December 17.

The "Legend of Ea Sha, the Red Rock," as told by Mr. Franklin C. Ford, a pioneer resident of the village which takes its name from the ancient Indian shrine, is included in an article in the *St. Paul Daily News* for November 28. An inaccurate account of the Methodist mission which was moved from Kaposia to Red Rock by the Reverend B. T. Kavenaugh in 1841 also

is given. A site in the village is now owned by the Methodist Episcopal Church and used as a summer camping-ground for revival meetings, and here the painted rock, a picture of which accompanies the article, is preserved.

A "Brief History Concerning the Village of Little Sauk," published in the *Little Sauk Boomer* for December 20, is an outline of the commercial progress of the town during the past four years.

The chapter on Dodge County in Dr. Upham's *Minnesota Geographic Names* (*Minnesota Historical Collections*, vol. 17) is reprinted, without reference to the volume from which it is taken, in the *Mantorville Express* for February 25.

The Reverend E. E. Saunders is the author of a series of sketches of "Red River and North Dakota Pioneers" which are published with numerous portraits in the *Courier-News* of Fargo for February 20 and 27, March 6 and 27, and April 10.

The Minnesota Territorial Pioneers and the St. Croix Valley Old Settlers' Association held a joint meeting at Stillwater on October 6, to celebrate with John Daubney of Taylor's Falls his one hundred and first birthday anniversary. Sketches and portraits of Mr. Daubney appear in the October 3 issues of the *St. Paul Daily News* and the *Minneapolis Journal*.

#### WAR HISTORY ACTIVITIES

In accordance with plans formulated at a meeting held November 30, the Minnesota War Records Commission in January submitted to the Governor, and through him to the legislature, a review of its activities during the biennium 1919-21 together with recommendations for the continuation and completion of its work. Briefly, this report was to the effect that the commission, though financed on a very modest scale, had succeeded in assembling a mass of important local war history material and was prepared, with the requisite support, to undertake its major task under the law—the preparation and publication of a comprehensive history of Minnesota in the World War. Recommendations for the commencement of this work were offered on the

basis of a tentative program for the publication of an eight-volume work within six years at an average cost of fifteen thousand dollars a year. Three volumes of the proposed history would contain a roster of the names and brief statements of the services of all Minnesota soldiers, sailors, and marines, and of certain groups of civilians engaged in special war work; one volume, a history of the 151st United States Field Artillery written by Lieutenant Governor Louis L. Collins, who served with this regiment; three volumes, a narrative and documentary history of the state's large and varied contributions to the winning of the war; and one volume, a condensed narrative re-presentation of the whole subject, intended primarily for distribution to ex-service men as provided by law. As the first step in the realization of this plan, the commission proposed, during the biennium 1921-23, to publish Mr. Collins' history and to prepare the roster and one volume of the general history for the press. For this purpose an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars a year was requested.

Before action was taken on this request, a new factor appeared in the form of a bill, introduced by Senator Samuel G. Rask and other Spanish-American War veterans in the legislature, whereby the law creating the Minnesota War Records Commission (*Laws*, 1919, ch. 284) would be amended so as to provide for the publication, before the projected World War history, of a volume on Minnesota in the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection. It appeared that an earlier commission, appointed for the purpose of preparing such a volume for the Spanish War period (*Laws*, 1903, ch. 249), had compiled rosters of the four Minnesota volunteer regiments in service at that time, but that funds needed for publication, though from time to time urgently requested of the legislature, had not been forthcoming. Since the state had published a work on *Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars, 1861-1865* and appeared about to do the same for the World War period, it was felt that now was the time to give similar recognition to participants in the intervening conflicts, and the bill became law.

Later, in one of the general appropriation acts, the commission was granted the sum of ten thousand dollars for each year of the coming biennium. This enables the commission, not, it is

true, to proceed along the lines and on the scale proposed, but to complete and issue the history of a long neglected period and to make a beginning, at least, upon the work for which it was originally established. It is expected that a volume entitled *Minnesota in the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection* and possibly one volume of the World War history will be issued within the biennium.

In December, 1920, the commission's activities in Minneapolis and Hennepin County bore fruit in the organization of a strong county war records committee composed of the following individuals: Miss Gratia Countryman, librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library; Mrs. May H. Dills, county superintendent of schools; Mr. Herbert H. Gardner, vice president and manager of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association; Colonel George E. Leach, former commander of the 151st United States Field Artillery and a member of the Minnesota War Records Commission; Captain George H. Mallon, one of Pershing's "hundred heroes"; Mr. Harry A. Montgomery, a county commissioner; Mrs. Albert W. Strong, president of the Minneapolis Woman's Community Council; Mr. Paul J. Thompson, an attorney; and Mr. James D. Williams, a member of the Minneapolis City Council. At the organization meeting on December 15 Colonel Leach was elected chairman, and Miss Countryman, vice chairman; these two, with Captain Mallon, being chosen to serve as an executive committee. Mr. Cecil W. Shirk, field agent of the Minnesota War Records Commission, was employed as secretary on a part time basis, and the active conduct of the work was placed in his hands. With funds from the city and county aggregating six thousand dollars and with headquarters established in the courthouse, the committee has launched an active campaign for the collection and preservation of Hennepin County's war records. Special attention is given for the present to listing and compiling records of the county's "Gold Stars." Wide publicity has been given this work in the city by the Minneapolis Woman's Community Council in connection with one of its house-to-house canvasses and in the country districts through the medium of the county school superintendent and teachers.

The compilation of the Minnesota "Gold Star Roll" is progressing steadily through the untiring efforts of Mrs. Lillian C. Goodenow of St. Paul, who has immediate charge of this part of the work of the state commission. During the six months ending March 31, 1921, about thirteen hundred records of Minnesotans who lost their lives in the service during the World War were added to the six hundred previously completed (see *ante*, 3: 543).

The adjutant general of the state has deposited with the commission a number of important files of records relating to Minnesotans who contributed military service during the World War. One of these files is composed of photostatic copies of the Minnesota draft registration lists now in the government archives at Washington, and it supplies the state with a record of the names, addresses, and order and serial numbers of all who registered for the draft in Minnesota. There is also an alphabetical roster of all those who entered the service from Minnesota, together with the somewhat more detailed records from which this roster is derived. Most important of all is a file of official records of the military or naval services of individuals, which will ultimately cover the entire body of Minnesota service men. These records are being compiled by the war and navy departments in accordance with the plan of the federal government to supply each state with concise statements on cards of the services of all the men furnished by that state in the World War. Some thousands of the Minnesota records have already been received and, according to announcements from Washington, the file will be complete by July 1, 1921.

The war records commission is fortunate in having acquired the custody of the records of the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety, the state's war-time governing body, under special authorization given at its final meeting on December 15. These records include not only complete files of the correspondence, record-books, and papers of the state headquarters of the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety, but also the files and records of a number of its county branches, special committees, and auxiliary agencies. As in the case of all other acquisitions

of the war records commission, these files will pass ultimately into the permanent keeping of the Minnesota Historical Society.

From Mr. George E. Ingersoll of St. Paul the commission has received an important file of correspondence and records relating to the activities of the Military Training Camps Association in recruiting and examining men for officers' training camps and for various special branches of the service such as the signal corps, the construction division of the quartermaster corps, and the naval reserve. Beginning with January, 1918, this material covers the period of Mr. Ingersoll's connection with the association in an administrative capacity, first as state chairman and later as chairman for the Northwest States Division, a district ultimately including Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota, and northern Wisconsin.

From the bureau of women and children of the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industries, the commission has received the original records of a state survey of women in industry made in 1918 by this bureau and a subcommittee of the women's division of the Council of National Defense. The results of this survey are summarized in a report prepared by Dr. Carol Aronovici, formerly special agent for the department, and published by it as a pamphlet entitled *Women in Industry in Minnesota in 1918* (1920. 35 p.).

A war history of Martin County, compiled by Arthur M. Nelson, has been published by the Sentinel Publishing Company of Fairmont (1920. 316, xxxii p.), and a similar history of Wilkin County, edited by W. Harvey James, has been issued by the publishers of the *Breckenridge Telegram* (1919. 130, xxxiii p.). Both histories are of the now familiar souvenir type, being devoted primarily to individual photographs and brief records of local service men and war workers. The Martin County history, however, is exceptional in several respects. Accounts of individual services are unusually detailed and bear evidence of having been compiled with painstaking care. Contributions of more than strictly local significance appear in a chapter setting forth many interesting facts about local service men studied as a group, and

in one of the personal narratives which deals with the work in various parts of the state of a secret agent of the department of justice. It is interesting to note further that the publisher has evidently found in the *County War History Prospectus* compiled by the state war records commission some suggestions of practical value.

The experiences of the war records committees of St. Louis and Ramsey counties have demonstrated that the work in the large urban centers cannot be completed satisfactorily with the appropriations, amounting to six thousand dollars, which were originally authorized (*Laws*, 1919, ch. 288). Consequently, these committees and the Hennepin County committee joined in securing the enactment of a law whereby the local governing bodies of their communities are permitted to make, during a period ending December 31, 1923, additional appropriations of not more than five thousand dollars a year in any one county for the use of the local war records committees (*Laws*, 1921, ch. 262).